The People's Korea

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Waldheim Urges Indigenous Solution Of Reunification Issue

President Kim Il Sung May 3 met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. (KCNA Radiophoto)

"...Only the Korean people can resolve the problem of the division of their country in peace. On this there is a firm consensus in the United Nations...The pattern and pace for Korea must be chosen by the Koreans themselves," stressed His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary General, on May 3 at the luncheon arranged by President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim flew to Pyongyang on May 2 on his Far Eastern and Southeast Asian tour.

His entourage consisted of Rafeeddin Ahmed, UN Undersecretary General, Ferdinand Mayrhofer, Deputy-Director of the Executive Office of the Secretary General, and Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the UN Secretary General and others.

President Kim Il Sung May 3 received Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Present there were the entourage of the Secretary General.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and personage concerned Kim Chung Il were on hand.

The President had a conversation with the Secretary General in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After the meeting, the President arranged a luncheon in honour of the Secretary General and his wife.

The entourage of the Secretary General were invited there.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech of toast. **(See below)**

Welcoming the visit of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and his entourage, he said:

"The Korean people will surely accomplish the country's reunification with the support and encouragement of their friends abroad."

The Secretary General made a speech of toast next. **(See below)**

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Earlier on May 2, talks were held between Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

At the talks views were exchanged on matters of common concern. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

In the evening on that day, Foreign Minister Ho Dam hosted a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture for the guest.

The Secretary General and his entourage left Pyongyang on May 3, successfully winding up their itinerary in the DPRK.

On the flight from Pyongyang to Tokyo, the Secretary General told reporters accompanying him that the talks had gone better than he had anticipated, Reuter reported on May 3.

Reuter quoted the Secretary General as saying that while pressing for unification the DPRK President was flexible about future constitutional arrangements, such as whether there should be a federation or some other framework.

Pyongyang Calls British Paper Allegation Frameup

The DPRK categorically denied the allegation made by the British paper "Daily Telegraph" that its northernmost Rajin Port is a naval base of the Soviet Union.

The denial took the form of a Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) commentator's article dated May 4.

Follows its full text:

Recently the British Paper "Daily Telegraph" carried an article speaking ill of us.

Quoting what they call a report from Seoul, the paper described the Rajin Port of our country as a base of the Soviet Union. The paper wrote that the Rajin Port is linked with the Soviet Union by a paved road and Soviet material was transported to a party to a conflict through this port.

This is a sheer lie which does not tally with the fact. We have never leased the Rajin Port to any foreign country as its base. People are dumbfounded by the groundless report of the "Daily Telegraph."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a dignified, independent socialist state. Our country firmly upholds independence in all fields, political, economic and military. We oppose anyone having his military base in other country and infringing upon its sovereignty and does not allow any foreign country to have its military base in our country.

There is not a single foreign troop in the northern half of the Republic. We have never offered even a single port to a foreign country as its base. The whole world knows this.

It is outrageous indeed that the "Daily Telegraph," disregarding the independent policy of our Republic and distorting the fact, spread a lie about a foreign military base.

Today trade is brisk among countries of the world and many ships are coming and going.

The Rajin Port about which the "Daily Telegraph" fabricated a lie, is called at by Soviet trade ships. Soviet trade ships are calling not only at the Rajin Port but also other ports of our country such as the Chongjin, Hungnam, Wonsan, Nampo, Songrim and Haeju. Needless to say, many ships of other countries are also calling at these ports.

It is incomprehensible why the British paper connected such coming and going of these trade ships with the military base. Ports of Britain, a seagirt country, are called at by ships of many countries. If anyone alleges, according to the logic of the British paper, that Britain offered its ports to foreign countries as their military bases, will anyone believe it?

It needs no further explanation that the report of the "Daily Telegraph" is not worth a farthing.

By so doing, the British paper is evidently speaking for the south Korean authorities who seek a sinister aim.

Suffice it to recall that this report was based on false material offered by the south Korean authorities.

Today the south Korean authorities, while hatching criminal plots to perpetuate the division of the country and create "two Koreas," try to drive a wedge between us and socialist countries at any cost. They are becoming all the more unscrupulous in these sorts of manoeuvres as the political and economic crisis grows serious in south Korea and they land themselves in further isolation internationally.

To cause estrangement between us and fraternal countries, the south Korean authorities are mobilizing all their reptile publications in various conspiratorial propaganda and drawing even foreign publications into it, making payoffs to them.

We do not know if the "Daily Telegraph" was bribed by a few pennies into doing such a thing. But, to all intents and purposes, it played a despicable role as a hired tool of the south Korean authorities in their false propaganda by trumping up the lie that there is a foreign base in the northern half of the Republic. This is, indeed, very shameful.

If publications are to be a fair mouthpiece of public opinion, they should not distort the fact but report the truth. A publication engaged in spreading a lie in pursuance of a sinister aim, alleging that black is white and a thing which does not exist exists only reveals its moral lowness.

Nothing can be obtained by false propaganda.

No matter what forged report the "Daily Telegraph" may spread, playing the unenviable role of a mouthpiece of the south Korean authorities, no one will believe it and the truth cannot be covered up. If it thinks that it can impair even a little the prestige and external relations of our country with a fabrication, it is foolish indeed.

No one and nothing can undermine the principled stand of us firmly upholding independence and defending national dignity.

Nigerian Army Chief Visits DPRK

His Excellency Shehu Musa Yar' Adua, Member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Chief of Staff of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters, and his entourage visited Pyongyang from Apr. 24 to 28 for an official visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK, KCNA reported.

The entourage consisted of H.E.O. Adefope, Commissioner for External Affairs; C.O. Ibie, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport; and M.O. Ononaiye, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the DPRK, and other members.

On Apr. 27 President Kim Il Sung received Chief of Staff Shehu Musa Yar' Adua of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters and his entourage.

Present were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

M.O. Ononaiye, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Pyongyang, was on hand.

Chief of Staff Shehu Musa Yar' Adua courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the Chief of Staff in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Chief of Staff reverently presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

Earlier on Apr. 26, talks were held between Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and Chief of Staff Shehu Musa Yar' Adua of the Nigerian Supreme Headquarters.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on matters of mutual concern..

A complete identity of views was reached on the questions discussed at the talks held in a friendly atmosphere.

The DPRK Government Apr. 25 arranged a banquet at the Okryugwan Restaurant in honour of the Nigerian guest.

Chief of Staff Shehu Musa Yar' Adua arranged a banquet at the Okryugwan Restaurant on Apr. 28 in connection with the conclusion of his visit to the DPRK.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; and others.

The Chief of Staff spoke first at the banquet.

Touching upon the reunification of Korea, he said:

I can assure you that we fully appreciate and support the fervent desire of all Koreans for peaceful reunification of your divided country. We congratulate you for the concrete steps and bold gestures already undertaken to reactivate the dialogue between the northern and southern halves of Korea with a view to achieving the laudable objective of peaceful unification.

General So Chol spoke next.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Nigerian people will in the future, too, strive to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in various fields, he said.

Speech of President

KIM IL SUNG

At Luncheon

Your Excellency Mr. UN Secretary-General,

Dear guests,

I am pleased to meet Your Excellency Mr. Waldheim in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, and warmly welcome you and your party.

You have come to our country with friendly sentiments towards us; it will mark an important occasion in deepening our mutual understanding.

This time you are making a long journey to Asia.

In Asia with a long history and cultural tradition, a new turn to progress and civilization has now been brought about, and the Asian people are advancing along the road of independence.

A powerful struggle for national independent development and creation of a new life is going on in all regions and all countries throughout the world.

But, in the international arena at present the forces which are going against the contemporary trend are increasing feuds and antagonism among countries and infringing upon their national independence and sovereignty, thereby creating danger to world peace and security.

The present situation urgently demands that independence be respected mutually and the principles of territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs be observed among countries and a new international economic order free from subordination and inequality be set up.

Your Excellency Mr. Waldheim, as UN Secretary-General, are doing a lot of work to materialize the UN Charter and purposes and settle the complicated international problems fairly.

You are directing attention to the Korean question, too, and expressing your understanding of and sympathy with our people's cause of national reunification.

Our country has remained divided for more than 30 years and the country's reunification is now the greatest national task of the entire Korean people.

To achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is the common desire of the world peoples as well as the Korean people. It is a matter of vital importance for the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our close friends have so far worked actively in the UN for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We always remember this and are grateful to them.

The Korean people will surely accomplish the country's reunification with the support and encouragement of their friends abroad.

It is our belief that you will make positive contributions to preventing the eternal split of Korea and expediting her independent and peaceful reunification by leading the UN to fulfil its duties faithfully for the solution of the Korean question.

We think that short as your stay in our country may have been, you must be better acquainted with the actual conditions in our country and the aspirations and desires of our people.

We are satisfied with the good result of your current visit to our country.

Wishing Your Excellency greater success in discharging your responsible mission as UN Secretary-General, I propose a toast to the health of you and your wife and to the health of all friends present here. (KCNA)

Speech of Secy. Gen.

KURT WALDHEIM

At Luncheon

He said he would like to express deep thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who invited him to visit Korea and accorded him hospitality, received him this morning and gave him goodwords and arranged this splendid luncheon.

He further said:

As Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have long been familiar with the Korean question. But this is the first opportunity I have to become familiar with Korea itself and the problems you face.

In visiting Korea, I am deeply conscious that peace—which is the first responsibility of the United Nations—remains fragile. When a country with a centuries-old history of unity and of ethnic cohesion is divided, tension, tragedy and violence are difficult to avoid. The world has witnessed the suffering which division has entailed for the Korean people. Your national problem has long been of concern to the United Nations. In saying this, let me add that there is full understanding that only the Korean people can resolve the problem of the division of their country in peace. On this there is a firm consensus in the United Nations. There are many patterns of national unity. The pattern and pace for Korea must be chosen by the Koreans themselves.

I have followed with great interest the recent resumption of the dialogue between the two sides and I wish to express my personal encouragement for your efforts to find solutions. Once peace is assured here, it will also greatly strengthen the basis of peace throughout Asia. May I also assure you that I stand ready to assist in whatever way possible in advancing the negotiating process.

In coming to Asia at this time, I am conscious of the vast changes that have been in progress in this area of ancient and varied cultures. The United Nations is playing an important role in this process and we are looking forward to providing the necessary technical assistance for the continued development of your country. I note in this connection that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is already actively participating in the work of various United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

Mr. President.

The progress which has been made in many countries, including your own, gives hope that the goal of a new international economic order can be achieved. We cannot expect political stability in the world as long as the great majority of people in the world lead a life of deprivation and want. Equal opportunities for development must be offered to all nations. I trust that the forthcoming UNCTAD Conference in Manila, which I will attend, will enable us to make progress towards achieving this objective.

Mr. President,

As you are aware, the world is confronted with many serious regional conflicts which threaten international peace and security. Recent events in Indochina and South-East Asia have been a cause of great concern to the international community and to me. Every endeavour must be made to find a negotiated settlement of this conflict situation in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, in particular, respect for the territorial integrity, independence and political sovereignty of all states, non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force.

In conclusion, I wish to express once again my sincere hope that a sound basis for lasting peace in Korea can be found. This, I know, is the first and essential requirement for the well-being of the Korean people as a whole.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

May I now invite you to join me in a toast to:

The long life and good health of His Excellency, Mr. Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the prosperity of the Korean people.

(KCNA)

DPRK Woman Paddler Comes 2nd in Singles

The 35th World Table Tennis Championships ended with success.

DPRK girl player Li Song Suk won silver medal in the women's singles. And the DPRK pair Li Song Suk and Ro Jong Suk came third in the women's doubles.

Follows the final standing of men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

MEN'S SINGLES
1. Ono Seiji (Japan)
2. Guo Yuehua (China)
3. Liang Geliang (China)
   Li Zhenshi (China)

WOMEN'S SINGLES
1. Ge Xinai (China)
2. Li Song Suk (DPRK)
3. Zhang Deying (China)
   Tong Ling (China)

MEN'S DOUBLES
1. D. Surbek, A. Stipancic (Yugoslavia)
2. I. Jonyer, T. Klampar (Hungary)
3. Liang Geliang, Guo Yuehua (China)
   Li Zhenshi, Wang Huiyuan (China)

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
1. Zhang Li, Zhang Deying (China)
2. Ge Xinai, Yan Guili (China)
3. Li Song Suk, Ro Jong Suk (DPRK)
   G. Perkucin, E. Palatinus (Yugoslavia)

MIXED DOUBLES
1. Liang Geliang, Ge Xinai (China)
2. Li Zhenshi, Yan Guili (China)
3. J. Secretin, C. Bergeret (France)
   Wang Huiyuan, Zhang Deying (China)

The DPRK woman paddler Li Song Suk defeated C. Bergeret (France) 3:0 in the first round, B. Batinic (Yugoslavia) 3:0 in the second round, J. Magos (Hungary) 3:0 in the third round and Zhang Li (China) 3:1 in the fourth round.

She encountered Zhang Deying (China) in the fifth round semi-finals.

Li Song Suk is a tenacious, faultless defensive player and Zhang Deying is a powerful attacker.

The match was a seesaw game from the beginning.

Zhang Deying who took the first two sets seemed confident of her victory. But Li Song Suk turned the tables from the third set.

She easily returned the smashes of Zhang Deying and occasionally counterattacked.

She won the third set 21:13 and the fourth set 21:14. In the decisive fifth set, Li Song Suk led the game with patience peculiar to her to win it 21:16.

A grand closing ceremony was held on May 6 at the Pyongyang Gymnasium.

Kim Duk Jun, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships made a congratulatory speech at the closing ceremony.

Then, H. Roy Evans, President of the ITTF, made a closing address.

Saying that the 36th world championships will be held in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981, he declared the 35th championships closed.

Photo shows DPRK paddler Li Song Suk who stood 2nd in the women's singles. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Reports, Speeches at Meets of Korea Reunion Int'l Liaison Com., W. European Member Bodies

Int'l Solidarity Movement Must Direct Principal Efforts to GI Pullout, Jean Dory Stresses

PYONGYANG, May 2 (KCNA)—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a meeting of chairmen of the committees for supporting Korea's reunification in West European countries were held recently in Rome, according to a report.

Reports and speeches were made at the meetings.

Jean Dory, Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered a report at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee, in which he said:

Three months have passed since the Tokyo world conference. The Tokyo conference called for an expanded and stengthened international movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

It outlined two principal axes for the international solidarity action, which are:

A) The struggle for reunification, in conformity with international law and with the demand of a people, is essential for the maintenance of peace;

B) The defence of human rights and democratization of political life in south Korea are questions consequent and inseparable from the former.

In the international solidarity movement the principal efforts should be directed to the problem of the withdrawal of the American troops.

We now find ourselves in a new situation. On September 9, 1978, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Kim Il Sung made new overtures with a view to resuming dialogue.

On January 23, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement of four points with precise propositions and dates.

What is important in the proposals advanced by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is the convocation of an all-nation congress for reunification and organisation of a preparatory committee of national reunification for this.

The congress to be represented by all forces including south Korean opposition forces and overseas Koreans will be an all-nation congress of the Korean people and a guarantee for achieving reunification in the spirit of great national unity.

We should discuss how to express our solidarity in a concrete form.

Our basic task is to carry on activities to considerably expand the forces of peace and democracy.

Another task of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea is to form committees of support in the countries where the forces and figures favourable to our cause are active separately.

In all our activities for supporting the negotiation for reunification, we should carry out at the same time the tasks to lay bare the dictatorial suppressive system and the activity of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and fight for human rights and democratization in south Korea.

Japanese Representative Ichikawa Makoto made a report at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee.

Reviewing the Second World Conference held in Tokyo, he said:

Our future goal is to strengthen the movement for demanding respect for the Korean nation's right to self-determination, such as the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea, and relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula, and to express solidarity with the democratic forces in south Korea in their struggle and conduct activities for a probe into the underhand collusion between Japan and south Korea and its frustration and, with these two points as the axis, to carry on activities in demand of a fundamental switchover in the government's Korean policy.

The reporter referred to the work for expanding and strengthening interchange between the Japanese and Korean peoples and to the struggle for intensifying the movement of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) for Japan-Korea solidarity and friendship.

Sohyo has set forth an important target on the occasion of "October 21, the International Anti-War Day" for further developing support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and promotion of the democratic movement in south Korea, he stressed.

Karen E. Gellen, Representative of the Guardian Committee to Support Korean Unification, spoke at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The speaker said:

The reality is that south Korea was acting in response to a speech made by President Kim Il Sung September 9, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We believe it is absolutely necessary—as the Central Committee (of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland) proposed—that both sides reaffirm the July 4, 1972, north-south declaration of principles, which in themselves were first initiated by President Kim Il Sung. In this regard, we think it is crucial that the Seoul "regime" pledge itself to achieve the reunification of the country on the principle of national self-determination without reliance upon outside force or interference.

We also believe it is essential that the Seoul authorities agree to the central committee's proposals that each side discontinue speaking ill of the other during the process of dialogue and that all forms of hostile military action be ended.

Our movement, in the United States as well as in other countries, must protest the war provocations as strongly as possible as well as insist that the southern authorities agree to convening a whole-nation congress.

Smole Joze, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, speaking at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee said:

The socialist, non-aligned Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia and the working people of our country, headed by President Tito, express their full solidarity with the persistent struggle of Korean people for their inalienable right to unification.

The initiatives of D.P.R. of Korea have strongly echoed worldwide, among all peaceful, progressive forces-particularly in the movement of non-aligned countries.

Speaking at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee Rajaonah Rene Fidele, Representative of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

Madagascar warmly supports the Korean people's demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy National Committee considers that a practical preparatory committee of national reunification for an all-nation congress should be organised so that opinions can be exchanged and discussions be held between the Koreans and this committee should be represented by the authorities of the north and the south and by political parties and public organisations which earnestly desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In his speech at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee Giancarlo Codrignani, Representative of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea, said:

We urge the Italian government to speak in favour of any initiative towards detente, first of all, the negotiation between the north and south of Korea, to support the re-establishment of human rights for the political prisoners that are victims of the oppression in the prisons of south Korea.

We reaffirm the protest against the continual interference of the USA into Korean events.

In his speech at the meeting of chairmen of the committees for supporting Korea's reunification Tullio Vinay, Chairman of the Italian Committee for Reunification of Korea, said:

In our activities, we should not confine ourselves to the adoption of an appeal or a resolution, but take weighty initiatives to arouse broad public opinion.

Fighting for the rights of the people and their self-determination, we will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people with unshaken determination and political enthusiasm.

At the meeting of chairmen of the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, Jon Pelle Kjellstrom, Vice-Chairman of the Norwegian Support Committee for the Korean Reunification, said:

We have clearly stated our support to the 4-point program of January the 23rd and the further additional proposals from the side of the DPRK.

The reaction of the southern side has been two-sided.

It is therefore most important in the present situation to increase the international pressure upon the authorities in south Korea and the U.S. in order to continue realistic talks with the DPRK side.

It has been proposed an action of collecting signatures of parliamentarians all over Western Europe on an appeal for support to a further dialogue between the two parts, in the interest of the future of the Korean people and the peace in Asia and the world. We just put this idea to further discussion.

At the meeting of chairmen of the committees for supporting Korea's reunification Luis de Azevedo, President of the Portuguese Committee for the Peaceful and Democratic Reunification of Korea, said:

We not only support the reunification of Korea but also demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and denounce the systematic violation of human rights in south Korea.

The Portuguese Committee supports the proposal to issue a newspaper for international solidarity and make preparations for a continental conference.

Also speaking at the meeting of chairmen of the committee for supporting Korea's reunification were Franz West, Representative of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Andre Aubry, President of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Granville V. Stone, Vice-Chairman of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Dario Ghisletta, Representative of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Paul Hammelman, Representative of the Luxemburg Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea; and Carlos Sanchez-Reyes, President of the Spanish Association of Friendship and Solidarity for the Reunification of Korea.

Appeal of Int'l Liaison Com. Meet

PYONGYANG, May 2 (KCNA)—An appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world and the national committees of different countries for supporting Korea's reunification and the peace-loving people of the world was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held recently in Rome, according to a report.

The appeal noted that talks between the north and south of Korea resumed at Panmunjom on February 17, 1979, nearly 7 years after the publication of the north-south joint statement laying down the three principles for reunification.

On January 23 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification on the Fatherland of Korea put forward new four-point proposals for reunification, the appeal said, and continued:

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea warmly hails once again the proposals to promote the reunification of Korea with renewed efforts.

It is a known fact that many difficulties lie on the road of dialogue.

The country has been divided for over 30 years and the two sides have followed roads opposite to each other. Such situation will demand considerable will power and sincerity.

What is decisive is to let the Koreans solve their question by themselves without outside interference. It is time the United States staying on in the land of Korea since the Second World War returned to a realistic policy conforming to the demand of the present time. Only when the United States withdraws its troops from south Korea will its ruling circles be able to prove that their will to respect the freedom of the people and the independence of the nations, which was professed in their speeches, is true.

The persons concerned should act up to their words.

The joint military exercise of south Korea and the United States runs counter to this.

The International Liaison Committee protests to the south Korean authorities who say one thing and do another.

At the same time, as the north side expressed its intention to hold negotiation for national reunification without any conditions attached, the south side should lift "the state of emergency," release all the political prisoners who were arrested and detained because they expressed their desire for the reunification of the country and allow all public organisations and political organisations to express their view on the question of reunification.

As experience after 1972 shows, unless social life is democratized, the dialogue which made a start will undoubtedly be confined to the authorities and end in failure.

The reunification of Korea is a question related to all Koreans no matter what their philosophical or religious view may be.

Therefore, the entire people including hundreds of thousands of Koreans abroad should be left to participate in the preparatory committee for national reunification through organisations representing them.

The more extensively the preparatory committee for national reunification is represented from the beginning by the basic political forces representing the north and south of the country along with the government authorities, the more constructive tasks it will be able to fulfil and adopt a correct decision.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea earnestly hopes that the two sides, aware of the new situation created by the resumption of the north-south dialogue, will bend all their efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunificationtranscending their political and ideological differences in compliance with the ardent desire of the Korean people to realise national reunification and of all people to live a peaceful life.

The International Liaison Committee will support all affirmative negotiations and inform public opinion of the progress of the talks to make people support initiatives favourable to peace and keep a watchful eye on all manoeuvres to rupture the talks.

The International Liaison Committee expresses the hope for the success of the resumed talks and calls upon political parties, public organisations, trade unions, religious organisations and broad public opinion of the world to make the authorities of each country support it explicitly.

The authorities of each country should pay particular attention to the fact that the United States' seizure of economic, financial and political means in south Korea and maintenance of over 40,000 troops there are an intolerable interference and pressure against the Koreans in freely deciding their future.

Accordingly, it is necessary to hold negotiations with the U.S. government for the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops and military equipment from south Korea.

The International Liaison Committee calls upon the peoples of all countries of the world to strengthen the activities of the national committees for supporting the struggle of the Korean people and vigorously conduct international solidarity actions including signature campaigns and mass meetings and demonstrations for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in conjunction with all initiatives taken by the national committees and the International Liaison Committee.

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Need for Independent National Economy (2)

It is generally said that after a socialist system is established, the working-class state confronts the very important task of revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole society with a strong stress on ideological revolution, as well as the task of laying powerful material and technological foundations for socialism.

This is a very urgent task particularly for countries which once were colonial or semi-colonial and were economically backward.

Because these countries did not experience the process of development of productive forces which would have undergone under the capitalist system. So these countries must settle the problem of raising their productive forces. Only when these countries have laid a solid economic foundation for socialism and communism by promoting vigorous economic construction, they can raise the productive forces so as to satisfy the demand of socialist society. In this sence, a theory on the "independent national economy" put forward by President Kim Il Sung is of great importance.

The theory on the "independent national economy" is based on the Juche idea that all the problems arising in the revolution and construction should be settled creatively for oneself on one's own responsibility and in accordance with the actual conditions of one's own country, adhering to the attitude of self-reliance.

The Juche idea teaches that the peoples of all the countries should push ahead with economic construction by applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism together with the experiences of other countries in such a way as to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of each country.

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The Government of the Republic set forth the line of building an independent national economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology. Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any world-wide economic upheavals."

Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating independent solid bases of raw materials, thereby establishing an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated so as to produce domestically most products of heavy and light industries and agricultural produce, needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and improve the people's living conditions.

Only by building its economy in this way, each country can utilize its natural resources in the most rational and comprehensive way, rapidly develop the productive forces, steadily raise the living standards of the people and further increase its political and economic strength.

The major features of the building of an independent national economy are: 1) to establish an independent economic structure in a diversified way, 2) to equip the national economy with up-to-date technology, 3) to create solid bases of raw materials and 4) to bring up one's own cadres.

To establish an independent economic structure in a diversified way is main part of the theory on the "independent national economy". An independent economic structure supports the independence of the national economy in its production structure.

To establish an independent economic structure in a diversified way means to build an economy in which all the sectors of the economy are interrelated so that all the processes of production ranging from production of raw materials to the processing of finished goods, is done to satisfy domestic demands.

Only when a flexible balance among all the branches of the national economy such as heavy industry centered on the machine-building industry, light industry and agriculture, is maintained, is it possible to guarantee the diversity and independence of production structures and also to meet people's varied consumption demands through enlarged reproduction.

Another important feature of an independent national economy is to equip the national economy with up-to-date technology. This supports the independence of the national economy with respect to technological foundations and enables the people's material well-being to be promoted steadily, freeing the working people from arduous labour through developed productive forces. Without wiping out the technical backwardness of the economy it is impossible for a country to make economic progress; after all, its economy becomes dependent on foreign countries.

As the national economy is equipped with up-to-date technology, the DPRK has now been placed firmly on a modern scientific and technological basis and its national strength has grown immensely. Its productive forces have attained a very high level. Its industrial production in 1977 was 196 times as large as that in 1946 and between 1946 and 1977 the share of the engineering industry in the total industrial output value rose from 5.1 to 33.7 percent.

To create solid bases of raw materials is an important feature of an independent national economy. This supports the independence of the national economy in the supplying of raw materials and fuel needed for managing the national economy.

It is essential to create solid domestic bases of raw materials for developing an economy autonomously. Korea has ample natural resources. But they do not cover all the needs for developing the national economy in many ways. But the DPRK has made efforts to make the most use of domestic natural resources. For instance, Korea has put emphasis on thermal and hydraulic power as electric resources, one of the energy sour ces.

The latter one is based on coal in which the DPRK is rich.

Furthermore, the Republic develops tidal power in west coast areas. It also makes studies of an iron-manufacturing process using domestically produced coal instead of imported coking coal, of fiber production using reed which is plentifully supplied in the DPRK, of ammonification based on the gasification of anthracite.

Especially the invention of chemical fiber *vinalon* which is produced by using limestone and anthracite, is one of the good examples of building an independent national economy.

Self-sufficiency in energy and raw materials was over 70% in 1976 when the Six-Year Plan(1971-1976) ended.

To bring up cadres, technicians and specialists is another important component part of an independent national economy. Without its own technicians and specialists, no country can run and manage its national economy autonomously.

Soon after the liberation, there were few engineers or technicians in Korea and most of the people were illiterate. But , with the founding of the DPRK, the educational work was promoted energetically, and the 11-year free compulsory educational system was enforced in 1972.

As a result, the DPRK came to have 115 colleges and universities, and 8.29 million students and pupils study at various schools at state expenes. It has become a "country of education".

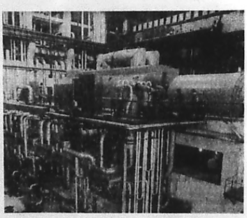
In addition, many workers also study and are becoming working intellectuals, which inevitably leads to the intellectualization of the whole society. Thus, the number of engineers and technicians in the DPRK now reached one million.

The above-mentioned features of an independent national economy is closely connected with and related to one another in the process of economic construction. Many-sided development of an economy is unthinkable apart from modern technology, domestic engineers and technicians, while creation of solid bases of raw materials is impossible without the backing of modern technology and a many-sided, developed economy.

Only when these major branches of a national economy are interrelated structurally and form a systematic economy, we can call an economy an "independent national economy".

"Vinalon" which was invented by a Korean scientist is an important product of an independent national economy as it solves the colthing problem of the DPRK. Photo: The February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex

April Plans Fulfilled in Various Domains



The power stations are operating full capacity throughout the country. Photo: A part of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant

The April plans were overfulfilled in various domains of the national economy in which the first quarter year plans had been topped through an energetic increased production drive, according to KCNA report.

The April power production target was hit on April 29 under the Ministry of Power Industry.

The power stations across the country normalized power production on a high level by keeping all the generating equipment in full-capacity operation through a meticulous technical control of the equipment.

The mining industrial workers who bear the brunt of battle for fulfilling the new long-term plan beat their April target before the set time.

The coal mines under the general bureau of coal industry overfulfilled their plan on all indices on April 29 by securing sufficient reserve cutting faces by a vigorous high-speed tunnelling.

The Musan; Komdok, Ryongyang, Hyesan Youth, Songchon and other mines also surpassed their targets for different kinds of ores.

The April production quotas of irons and steels were carried out under the Ministry of Metal Industry where an energetic increased production drive was launched at the beginning of the month.

The steel-makers of the Hwanghae Iran and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Works and the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works markedly increased the output of irons and steels by putting all equipment into full-capacity operation while reducing the melting time with improved technical control of the furnaces.

The First and Third Ministries of Machine Building Industry also announced the fulfilment of their April plans.

In the period of the fulfilment of these plans, the Rakwon and Ryongsong machine plants, the Taean Electrical Machine Plant and other machine plants of the country topped their production quotas for excavators, compressors, winches, transformers and other major machines and equipment 20 to 50 per cent by stepping up the technical innovation movement.

The Ministries of Chemical Industry, Building Material Industry and the Commissions of Light Industry and Fisheries, the Ministries of Railways, Land and Sea Transport, Development of Resources, and City Managemen t and so forth also fulfilled the April plans.

S. Korean Dissident Leaders Warn Carter Not to Visit Seoul

South Korea's prominent dissident leaders urged U.S. President Carter to cancel his south Korean visit slated for the end of June.

This appeal was made in a statement prepared by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung and the Rev. Ham Sok Hon.

The three democratic leaders made public their statement on behalf of the "National Federation for Democracy and Unification" at the residence of Yun Bo Son in Seoul on May 1.

They said, "We are now disappointed to hear that U.S. President Carter is due here, though we have been encouraged by his human rights policy."

"We remember that whenever a U.S. president visited here in the past, the Pak regime had always availed itself of such an opportunity to justify its dictatorship to the full, they added.

"We fear that President Carter's south Korean visit would deal a serious blow at democracy and human rights," they warned.

The dissident leaders also announced that they jointly indicted the authorities concerned of the "KCIA", "ministry of home affairs" and "ministry of justice" in connection with their illegal acts toward dissidents—house arrests, assaults and tortures.

The national federation was formed by south Korean democrats, including Yun Bo Son, Kim Dae Jung and Ham Sok Hon, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the March 1 Independence Movement. Inaugurating the broad-based democratic organization, they issued a "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Recently, voices against Carter's planned visit to south Korea are mounting higher not only among the south Koreans but also among the Americans.

Last March, American missionaries here urged Carter not to visit south Korea, addressing a letter of protest to the U.S. president.

The letter was adopted by 81 American missionaries and their associates who met in an annual conference held in Gotemba near Tokyo on Mar. 27 to 29.

In the letter, they said:

"..., we see a similar opportunity for a peace initiative in Northeast Asia which recognizes the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful, democratic reunification of their land.

"However, we and Asian Confucian society will see your visit as President of the United States of America to south Korea as a public blessing condoning the regime of President Park Chung Hee and its repressive policies.

"Therefore, we strongly urge you not to visit south Korea in June, but to pursue again the role of peacemaker, this time for the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia."

Carter's south Korean junket is at variance with his commitment to human rights and moral diplomacy.

The U.S. president shoud look into straight the real situation of human rights in south Korea, without distorting the facts.

Contrary to Washington's assessments, human rights violations increased last year in south Korea under the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi.

The World Council of Churches in Geneva recently made public a white paper on human rights in south Korea (See box). It cited more than 200 human rights violations and listed the names of 540 persons victimized in these incidents.

"Contrary to some recent reports which give the impression of improvement in the human rights situation, there has been an intensification in systematic repression of the people in the past year in south Korea," the white paper disclosed.

Carter's trip to Seoul is immoral, as it is overtly intended to encourage the authoritarian regime of Pak Jung Hi, and, ironically, discourage the south Korean people in their struggle for democracy and national reunification, independent and peaceful.

Carter Outright Enemy of Human Rights

Last December, some anonymous south Korean dissidents sent a message to the American people, bitterly criticizing Carter's hypocrisy on his Korean policy conduct.

In the message dated Dec. 3, 1978, they said:

"...Carter's human rights policy is so self-interested and so hypocritical, and so far from a 'moral approach to foreign policy' that... he must be clearly identified and criticized as an outright enemy of human rights...."

"When it serves U.S. 'interest', he will use 'human rights' as a weapon to do so, and when it does not serve U.S. 'national interests,' he will lie, rationalize, distort facts, ignore realities,...

"U.S. troops stationed in Korea is the basic violation of the Korean people's human rights from which all others stem.

"Of immediate significance to the Korean people is the fact that Jimmy Carter now plans to come to Korea and to show his support for the dictator whom they are struggling against."

Even the American press raise a question about Carter's trip.

The Washington Star, Jan. 24, said:

"U.S. ALLIES of Korean dissidents are afraid that if Carter goes to Seoul to see Park—and praises him with the effusiveness he laid on the shah in a 1978 Tehran toast— the human rights cause will be shoved back four years, to the time of Gerald Ford's Seoul visit, which Park used to demonstrate total U.S. approval of his repressive regime."

"President Carter has called human rights 'the heart of our foreign policy,' but the heart has skipped several beats in Korea where, under a document called 'Emergency Measure Decree 9,' it is a crime to criticize the government. A 30,000-member Korean CIA harasses and spies on dissidents," the paper added.

Quoting State Department officials as saying: "While the commitment to human rights is still strong, ... and the President must do nothing to cause the Park regime to 'appear to falter'," the Washington Star said, "That means, apparently, that we will continue to make 'private,' not public, human rights protests, and that, as in Iran, we will continue to embrace a 'strong,' hated leader in the interests of 'stability.' In other words, we learned nothing from the shah's downfall."

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 11, said as follows:

"KOREA is probably the most obvious example of an American ally that has systematically repressed political dissent. In doing so, it has bred internal hostility that could eventually lead (as it did in Iran) to full-scale civil revolt."

Carter should lend his ears to public opinion, and cancel his visit to south Korea.

An immediate end should be brought to Washington's immoral aid to the fascist regime of Seoul and the 34-year-long U.S. intervention in the Korean affairs.

Why Carter Is Flying to S. Korea

U.S. President Jimmy Carter's plan to visit Seoul after the forthcoming Tokyo summit in late June is causing deep misgivings among the Korean people and other Asian peoples.

They perceive Carter's Seoul trip as an effort to aggravate the situation and reinforce the walls of division

The news of Carter's planned trip is being received by broader segments of the south Korean people with hostility and unhappiness.

Former south Korean "president" Yun Po Sun, former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, the Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon and other south Korean dissidents declared in their May 1 statement:

"We remember that in the past the Pak regime exploited it to the utmost in order to justify its rule each time when a U.S. President visited our country. We are concerned that the Korean visit of President Carter will deal a telling blow to democracy and human rights."

The trip by Carter will be the fourth American Presidential junket to Seoul: Eisenhower, Johnson and Ford.

Ironic enough, Carter, whose original commitment was to human rights diplomacy, is coming to Seoul in a bid to renew friendship and goodwill with the Pak junta with the worst human rights record.

His Seoul trip has long been anticipated since Carter abrogated human rights foreign policy and the planned military pullout from south Korea and brought Koreagate scandals to an abrupt end.

Speculation is circulating that while in Seoul, Carter will discuss with the south Koreans mostly the American-south Korean military alliance and notify them of the formal cancellation of the plans to withdraw GI's from south Korea.

Hard-liners in the ruling quarters in Washington are long advocating the continuing American military presence in south Korea, citing the "growing threat from the north." However, this allegation is totally groundless and a frameup.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the key factor in the tense situation in Korea is the American presence in south Korea and the reckless provocative acts by the south Korean authorities. An illustrative case is the last "Team Spirit '79," the south Korean-American joint military exercise widely known as the largest-scale one ever held since the truce in the Korean War. The last war game was held to coincide with the resumption of north-south reunification talks.

A series of disquieting developments has took place, indicating new military reinforcements by the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans. With Japan's Self-Defense Forces integrated into the Asian strategic structure of the U.S., the Americans and the south Koreans activated the so-called Combined Forces Command, putting all the south Korean forces completely under American command, without any direct link to the "UN Command." A hard fact of life is the closer military cooperation of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

As shown in the controversy over war-time laws in Japan, such military cooperation is aimed at dealing with a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula. A qualitative improvement is being vigorously expedited in the Self-Defense Forces of Japan with an eye to their possible deployment to Korea.

Japanese Premier Ohira and American President Carter announced their joint communique when the former visited the U.S. The joint communique reaffirmed the so-called Korean clause that the security of the Korean Peninsula is essential to the security of Japan.

On May 1, the south Korean-Japanese parliamentarian security consultative council was formed in Seoul. Japan's top-ranking military leader Yamashita is expected to visit Seoul at the end of June, the first trip by Japan's defense chief since WWII.

Against this context, U.S. President Carter is making a trip to south Korea. Therefore, it is logical that that visit is regarded as a military boost to the continuing American role and as a blessing to the denial of human rights and democracy. The total outcome of Carter's trip will be a further draconic crackdown on democracy and a new obstacle to the reunification efforts of the Korean people.

U.S. PLANS
TROOPS AND ARMS OUT OF KOREA
WORKERS WORLD PARTY

The people of the world join the Korean people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the divided country. Photo shows American demonstrators calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Pyongyang Flays Seoul-Tokyo War Confab

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), May 5, prints a commentator's article titled "Challenge to Cause of Korean Peace and Reunification" which reads in full:

The inaugural and first meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" was held in Seoul for two days from April 30.

According to reports, the meeting attended by scores of parliamentarians of Japan and south Korea discussed the "Northeast Asian situation" and "south Korea-Japan security" and published the socalled "joint memorandum."

In the "joint memorandum" they groundlessly ascribed the "heightening" of the tension on the Korean Peninsula to our "increase" of military strength and called for withholding the plan for U.S. troop pullout from south Korea.

The head of the delegation of the Japanese side to the meeting who is ex-director general of the Japanese Defence Agency announced that the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" would be a "cornerstone" for the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea "security council" and, in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, Japan would render "military assistance" to south Korea.

Ominous Effort for Mil. Tieup

As can be seen, the meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" was one for further strengthening the military tieup between Japan and south Korea and, on its basis, perfecting the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance system and perpetuating the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea.

This shows that the Japanese and south Korean authorities held the meeting to hatch a new plot against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and for the creation of "two Koreas" to place south Korea indefinitely under the military domination of the United States and Japan.

Of late new contact and dialogue were arranged between the north and south of our country thanks to our initiative.

We put forward new proposals for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and repeatedly took positive steps for their realisation. The entire fellow countrymen and the world peace-loving people warmly hailed and supported our just stand and reasonable proposals and unanimously hope for the elimination of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date. The meeting held by south Korea and Japan at such a time is a challenge to our people and the world people.

At the meeting the Japanese and south Korean authorities shamelessly blamed us for the "heightening" of the tension on the Korean Peninsula. This is a logic reversing black and white and a pretext to cover up their sinister intention and justify their manoeuvres for split and war.

The heightening of the tension on the Korean Peninsula is attributable, as the world knows, to the presence of foreign troops in south Korea, the constant reinforcement of the south Korean puppet army with new combat equipment and war material and frequent joint war exercises of the U.S., south Korean and Japanese armed forces in and around south Korea.

This notwithstanding, the meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" openly opposed the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and called for the establishment of a system of military cooperation between Japan and south Korea and, further, strengthening of the military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. This will only key up the tension.

Tokyo Accelerates Reinroads Into S. Korea

The recent meeting disclosed in all nakedness the black-hearted intention of the Japanese reactionaries to make deeper inroads into south Korea.

The Japanese authorities talked about peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and announced that they welcomed the new dialogue between the north and south. But their attitude shown at the recent meeting does not accord with their announcements.

At a press conference the ex-director general of the Japanese Defence Agency ranted that in case of "an emergency" on the Korean Peninsula Japan would render "military assistance" to the south Korean authorities. This is a revelation of the Japanese authorities' plan to start military intervention against Korea.

It is a widely known fact that a system of close military cooperation between Japan and south Korea with the U.S.-Japan "security" system as the axis has already been set up and the warning, weapon and operational systems have been "integrated," military brasshats frequently visit each other and joint military exercises are held. It is also known to people that Japanese munitions tycoons are infiltrating into south Korea to increase its military potentials. Through this, Japan is stepping up her military infiltration into south Korea and trying to seize south Korea not only economically but also militarily.

Through the formation of the "joint security consultative body" with south Korea, Japan tries to hasten such military infiltration into south Korea and, at the same time, establish an operational system for dispatching its Self-Defence Forces to the Korean front.

This is patent proof that Japan is more zealously partaking in the policy of split and war against Korea. Such acts of the Japanese authorities are one of the major factors in aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and obstructing the peaceful reunification of our country.

Seoul Pursues War, Split

The meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" revealed the true colors of the south Korean authorities going against the nation's ardent desire for reunification.

They called for "south Korea-Japan security integration," talking about the strengthening of military "cooperation" with Japan. This means further military dependence of south Korea upon Japan and opening of south Korea's door to the munitions monopolies of Japan and, further, introduction of Japanese armed forces into south Korea.

It is only too clear what result it will bring about to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

While turning their face away from dialogue for reunification, the south Korean authorities tighten military compact with Japan. Such acts show that they are interested not in the reunification of the country but only in split and war.

When the dialogue started between the north and south, they intensified slanders against us and held a provocative large-scale military exercise against us. They are building a tall reinforced concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line.

The "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian council for security" patently shows the anti-national stand of the south Korean authorities stepping up the splitting manoeuvres and war preparations in league with the outside forces.

The military tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities serves the aggressive strategy of the imperialists working hard to keep south Korea as ever as their colony and military base and fix the division of Korea and making preparations for a war against the Korean people and runs counter to the aspiration of the world people unanimously desirous of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and to the trend of the times.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the sacred cause and urgent task of the Korean people.

The Japanese authorities must refrain from acts obstructive to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the Japanese reactionaries, counting on their military strength, dare take the adventurous road against the Korean people, they will get nothing good.

The south Korean authorities must discontinue the disgraceful act of colluding with the outside forces and betraying the nation and take the road of dialogue for reunification desired by the entire fellow countrymen. Those who betray the nation are bound to meet destruction.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed)

Rodong Sinmun:

N.-S. Talks Should Be Continued

Rodong Sinmun, May 4, carries a signed article headlined "South Side Must Discontinue Slanders and Turn Up at Dialogue."

The article says:

As is known, we put forward the four-point proposals for peaceful reunification on January 23 and took in its wake an epochal step on our own initiative to suspend accusations against south Korea from February 1.

This step proceeded from our sincere and patriotic stand and desire to put an end to the confrontation and antagonism between the north and south, achieve national reconciliation and unity and pave a road to reunification.

But, the south Korean side openly challenged our just proposals and positive step.

Far from suspending slanders against us, the south Korean side further intensified them and answered our proposal to discontinue hostile military actions with the holding throughout south Korea of an unprecedentedly large-scale military exercise against us. While making empty talk about dialogue and unification, they are going the length of committing behind the curtain the unpardonable criminal act of building a reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of Military Demarcation Line lying between the north and south with the mobilization of the puppet army and people to perpetuate the division.

The hostile acts of the south Korean authorities against us have become ever more unscrupulous since they brought to a rupture the contact between the liaison representatives of the north and south arranged on our initiative.

They are now conducting conspiratorial propaganda to shift the responsibility for the suspension of the dialogue onto the other and zealously speaking ill of us, arresting a large number of south Korean patriots calling for the democratization of society and national reunification, labelling them as "spies" and connecting them with us in a far-fetched way.

All the acts of the south Korean authorities can in no way be regarded as a stand for dialogue with us or a stance for the reunification of the country.

The acts of the south side in the conference room all the more clearly laid bare the unjustified stand of the south Korean side opposing the north-south dialogue and reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

From the first day of the talks they brought forward the problem of the "name of representation," a problem not essential, which is alien from the purpose and aim of the talks, to lay an artificial obstacle in the way of dialogue and hamper its progress.

When this problem was settled by the broadminded stand of our side and they could no longer use it as a pretext, they doggedly insisted on reactivating the coordination commission to lay another hurdle to the dialogue. Their proposal to reactivate the coordination commission which had long lost the meaning of its existence disclosed the intention of the south side to oppose the new start of the dialogue, turn the dialogue again into an arena of the north-south confrontation and obstruct the solution of the reunification question.

As the unjustness of their stand has been fully exposed, they unilaterally refused to turn up at the conference room, doggedly insisting that they cannot have any talks but "talks between the authorities" which exclude representatives of political parties and groupings, and have given no answer to our repeated proposal to hold talks.

Their proposal to have "talks between the authorities" stems from the self-righteous way of thinking based on "almighty power" ignoring the demand of the patriotic people of broad strata. It is nothing but a move to use the dialogue merely for their "two Koreas" policy.

There is no change in our stand to achieve national reunification through dialogue.

The south side must answer with reason our sincere efforts to bring the dialogue to success and lay a cornerstone for reunification.

The north-south contact and dialogue which have been arranged anew amid the enthusiastic welcome and support of the entire fellow countrymen must not be frustrated by anyone but be continued.

The south Korean authorities must stop slanders against us and take the road of dialogue. **(KCNA)**

Seoul Told to Discontinue Slanders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public information No. 104 on May 3 in connection with the ever more vicious slanders and calumnies hurled by the south Korean side against us in contravention of the dialogue and peaceful reunification.

The information says:

In the three months from February 1 to the end of April, 1979, 25,356 cases of slanders and abuses were hurled from south Korea against our system and idea including our side's proposals for peaceful reunification by several radios in Seoul alone, of which 3,819 cases by "Radio Chungang," 13,487 cases by "Social Education Radio", 1,864 cases by "Radio Tongyang", 1,741 cases by "Radio Munhwa," 1,405 cases by "Radio Christian," 1,482 cases by "Radio Tonga" and 1,558 cases by "Hanguk Munhwa Television."

The south Korean authorities should stop at once their slanders and calumnies against us and return to the stand of great national unity, accept the fair and aboveboard proposals of our side and immediately come out to the road of dialogue for reunification in compliance with the demand of the entire Korean people and the world people.

S. Korea: Intensification in Systematic Repression

The World Council of Churches (WCC) in Geneva made public a white paper on human rights in south Korea on Apr. 27, according to foreign press reports from Geneva.

Human rights violations in south Korea increased significantly during 1978, and systematic repression intensified, the WCC said.

"Contrary to some recent reports which give the impression of improvement in the human rights situation, there has been an intensification in systematic repression of the people in the past year in south Korea," a report by the WCC's commission of the churches on international affairs said.

The 100-page report cited more than 200 human rights violations and lists the names of 540 persons victimized in these incidents.

"Torture and inhuman treatment of detainees, police brutality, maltreatment in prison, lack of due process of law, restriction of foreign travel, freedom of speech curtailment, religious persecution and the harassment and suppression of journalists, students, teachers, politicians, church leaders and clergy are among the human right violations practised," the report said.

Most violations, the report said, are perpetrated by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)," a political instrument created by Park Chung Hee after the military coup in 1961 when he usurped power.

"The KCIA, which has more power than the American FBI and CIA combined, has no limit to its powers —even under laws made by other political structures such as the national assembly.

"In its function similar to the secret police in a totalitarian state, it has become one of the chief instruments of political repression, not only of the political opposition, but also of the general populace, " the WCC said.

It reported a rise in resistance to the situation.

"During 1978 there was a remarkable increase in resistance against repression—the human rights movement is rapidly multiplying, involving larger and more varied sectors of the population and the Christian church is stepping up its participation in the struggle for justice."

There is a connection between the human rights situation and the process of "economic growth" in south Korea, where a favorable investment climate was made possible by low wages, worsening working conditions, abrogation of labor rights and the general repression of the people.

These conditions, according to the report, were encouraged by the big multinational corporations of the United States and Japan, who have substantial investments in the area.

The rights of laborers, farmers and consumers are sacrificed in favor of foreign corporations and industrialists to achieve the government's supreme goal of quick economic growth," the report said.

Israel's Criminal Design To Divide Lebanon

Rodong Sinmun, Apr. 26, carries a signed commentary denouncing the Zionists' instigation of the Lebanese splittists to proclaim some time ago the "independence of free Lebanon" in southern Lebanon bordering on Israel.

The commentary titled "Wanton Violation of Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Lebanon" notes that the proclamation of the "independence of free Lebanon" is a criminal act of Israel designed to divide Lebanon by bisecting her territory. The commentary says:

Israel's criminal act is a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, a provocation against the Arab people's just cause and a grave menace to peace and security in the Middle East. This is also a vicious challenge to the world's unbiased public opinion hoping for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab land and a fair solution of the Middle East problem.

Sarkis, President of the Republic of Lebanon, issued a statement strongly denouncing the proclamation of the "independence" in southern Lebanon as an illegal one. The criminal splittist move in southern Lebanon has aroused bitter indignation and denunciation among the Lebanese people, the Arab people and the honest-minded people of the world.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the criminal splittist act of Israel and its stooges and fully support the just stand of the Republic of Lebanon and its people for defending independence and sovereignty.

The proclamation of "free Lebanon" is aimed chiefly at preventing the exercise of the administrative power of the Republic of Lebanon in that area and using it as a base for attacking the national liberation movement of the Arab people and the Palestine resistance movement, the commentary observes.

Noting that this proclamation is a product of the plot hatched for a long time by Israel to split Lebanon, the commentary goes on:

Such manoeuvres show that Israel employs every means and method to keep hold on the occupied Arab land and occupy more Arab land.

For a fair solution of the Middle East problem, Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people be restored.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese people and the Arab people.

The Zionists must stop the criminal act designed to divide Lebanon and all anti-Arab moves.

If they persist in their criminal act, they will be unable to escape bitterer denunciation and isolation from the world people.

The just struggle of the government and people of the Republic of Lebanon against division and for national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Arab people's just cause will certainly be crowned with victory. (KCNA)

Pyongyang Impresses Foreign Guests

Pyongyangites and foreign guests, enjoying dance, celebrate May Day at Kim Il Sung Square on May 1.

Friendship Meeting

Friendship meetings of working people, youth and students and foreign guests participating in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships were held on May 1 at the recreation grounds of Mt. Taesong and the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang, KCNA reported.

The recreation grounds were in festive attire in welcome of foreign guests.

Invited to the meeting were H. Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, Kido Hisao, deputy President of the ITTF, Jean Mercier, Honorary Treasurer of the ITTF, and vice-Presidents, Secretary-General and members of the Council of the ITTF and presidents of regional table tennis unions.

Also invited there were the members of the delegation of Korean sports functionaries in Japan and the group of Korean journalists in Japan, now staying in the socialist homeland.

Kim Duk Jun, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 35th WTTC, and other personages concerned were present at the meeting.

Table tennis teams and delegates from various countries and regions of the five continents were invited to the friendship meeting held at the Pleasure Ground of Mt. Taesong.

The guests spent pleasant hours with working people and school children and youth enjoying the holiday of May, using various facilities.

Artists presented various numbers including choruses, dances and solos on the makeshift stage.

Foreign guests also sang on the stage.

The coach of the table tennis team of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and then members of the Singapore and Iraqi table tennis teams appeared on the stage and excellently sang "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean, expressing their unbounded reverence for the respected and beloved leader, and other Korean songs.

The Japanese table tennis players sang well in chorus "The Mother of Korea" to the warm acclaim of the audience.

Table tennis players of Mexico, Peru, Luxembourg, Australia, Ethiopia, Jordan and other countries played guitar and sang on the stage, spending the holiday together with working people, youths and students.

At the proposal of the Malagasy delegate, the foreign guests and audience sang "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in chorus.

Foreign reporters and tourists who came to Pyongyang to cover and watch the 35th WTTC were invited to the friendship meeting at the Moranbong Recreation Ground to spend pleasant hours.

The songs "Pyongyang, a Beautiful City" and "Friendship Pyongyang T.T. Championships" wafted far and wide into the azure sky of May from the recreation grounds.

Sightseeing

H. Roy Evans and his wife, Kido Hisao and K.C. Wilkinson, vice-Presidents of the ITTF, visited various places in Pyongyang on April 19.

H. Roy Evans and his wife and Kido Hisao went to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and appreciated a performance given by the art circle members of the palace at its theatre.

Kido Hisao also visited the Pyongyang Metro. He said: I knew well about the greatness of President Kim Il Sung. But, visiting Korea this time, I more deeply realized his greatness.

H. Roy Evans and his wife visited the Pyongyang Metro on April 21.

Amin Abou Heif, Chairman of the African Table Tennis Federation and ITTF vice-President, and Abdel Hai, member of the Council of the ITTF, also visited the metro on April 20.

Noting that the Korean metro was very convenient for the working people, Amin Abou Heif said: The metro is a great creation.

He stressed that the construction of this grand and magnificent metro, the best one in the world, was attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the united strength of the Korean people.

K.C. Wilkinson went to the Aeguk Knitting Factory and inspected production processes with keen interest.

On April 20 he visited the Korean Art Gallery.

He also visited historic Mangyongdae on April 21.

Table tennis teams and delegates of various countries visiting Korea to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships also visited various places of Pyongyang.

The Swedish table tannis team and the Chilean delegate visited historic Mangyongdae on April 22.

Meanwhile, the head of the Japanese team went to the Exhibition of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After seeing the exhibition, head of the Japanese team Yamamoto Yaichiro said that the Juche idea founded by the President is a superb idea.

Stressing that President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician, he said that he always deeply respects and reveres the President.

The Singapore table tennis team visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition on April 22.

Leaving there, its chief coach Leong Weng On said that the industry and agriculture of Korea have developed very much under the wise leadership of the great leader Comade Kim Il Sung.

The New Zealand, Swedish and Yugoslav table tennis teams went round the Pyongyang Metro and the Taesongsan Recreation Ground in Pyongyang.

Hudec Radivoj, deputy head of the Yugoslav team, expressed admiration for the grandeur and beauty of the metro.

Making a round of the Taesongsan Amusement Centre, he said he could see well what deep care the great Comrade Kim Il Sung shows for the people and children.

On April 22 afternoon, the Romanian, Polish, Iraqi, Japanese, Hungarian, and Czhechoslovak teams, the Chilean delegate and the head of the French team went to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and appreciated a performance given by members of the palace art circles.

On April 23 the Canadian team and the Tunisian and Moroccan delegates and the head of the Scottish team visited the Exhibition of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Hudec Radivoj inspected the Korean Revolution Museum.

The Guatemalan, Tunisian, Moroccan and Brazilian delegates inspected the Pyongyang Metro on the morning of April 23.

The Chilean delegate Manuel Varaona visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

The Palestinian team and Kuwaiti delegate visited the Korean Revolution Museum, the Malagasy delegate and the Belgian and Macao teams the Exhibition of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Thai, Benin and Cyprian teams the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Tanzanian, Peruvian, Malaysian and Maltese guests the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

The teams and delegates of Bulgaria, Pakistan, Jordan, Australia, Scotland, Wales and other countries inspected the Korean Central History Museum, the Korean Art Gallery, the Korean Folklore Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery and the Pyongyang Metro and had a rest at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground.

The delegates of Lebanon, Morocco, Guatemala, Togo and Tunisia visited the Korean Revolution Museum.

The guests went round, seeing with keen interest and deep emotion the historic momentous and materials showing the undying revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The table tennis teams of Norway and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the delegates of Morocco, Togo and Tunisia were shown round the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

The table tennis teams and delegates of various countries and regions, such as Cyprus, Libya, Pakistan, Australia, Ethiopia and Hong Kong visited the Pyongyang Metro.

The Kenyan table tennis team visited the Hospital of the Pyongyang Medical University and the Guatemalan delegate the Ansan General Clinic.

Table tennis teams and delegates of various countries and regions including Nepal, Macao, Cyprus, France, Australia, Brazil, Syria, Austria, Jordan and England inspected the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and appreciated a performance presented by the art circle members of the palace.

Opera

H. Roy Evans and Kido Hisao, Jean Mercier, and vice-Presidents, the Secretary General, members of the Council of the International Table Tennis Federation, members of table tennis teams of various countries and foreign guests appreciated on April 28 the song and dance tale "Song of a Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

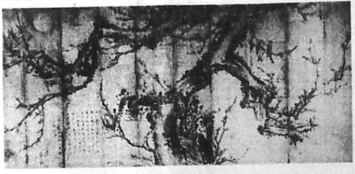
The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

The guests went round the theatre, seeing its facilities.

H. Roy Evans, Ogimura Ichiro and Jean Mercier, and vice-Presidents, Secretary General and Council members, members of table tennis teams and delegates of various countries and regions and foreign guests appreciated the revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun" at the February 8 House of Culture on May 4.

Participants in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships appreciated the song and dance tale "Song of a Paradise" performed on April 27 at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Prior to the performance, the guests inspected the facilities of the theatre.



Korean Paintings "Plum Tree and Moon" By Ryang Ki Hon (1843-?)

Press Comments

Nat'l Day of Sweden

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on April 30 dedicated a signed article to the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

After introducing the Swedish economy, the article said:

Sweden pursues a peaceloving neutral policy and develops friendly relations with many countries.

She opened diplomatic relations with our country at ambassadorial level in April 1973.

After this understanding has deepened and friendly and cooperative relations have developed between the peoples of Korea and Sweden.

The Swedish people express understanding and sympathy for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people are deeply interested in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the Swedish people and will as ever make every effort to further develop them.

The Korean people extend congratulations to the Swedish people on their national day and wish them new success in their work for the prosperity and deveopment of the country.

First Anniversary of Victory Of Afghan Revolution

Rodong Sinmun on April 27 dedicated articles to the first anniversary of the victory of the Afghan people in the April revolution.

A signed article of Rodong Sinmun said:

The establishment of a new revolutionary government in Afghanistan on April 27 last year was a historic event which brought about a radical change in the life of the Afghan people and opened up a bright road for them to free themselves from the age-old feudal oppression and build a new society.

The article continued:

Since the victory of the revolution the Afghan people under the correct leadership of the People's Democratic Party headed by Noor Mohammad Taraki have vigorously advanced along the road of socialism, smashing the reactionary ruling machinery and firmly defending the revolutionary gains, and made great successes in their endeavours.

The Afghan government and people actively support our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In September last year the Afghan government severed diplomatic relations with south Korea, recognizing only one Korea represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was a very correct measure reflecting the trend of our time and a great encouragement to our people struggling for national reunification.

The Korean people who value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people will make all efforts to further develop and expand these relations.

Founding Anniversary Of Tanzania

Rodong Sinmun on April 26 dedicated editorial articles to the 15th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Rodong Sinmun carried an article headlined "15 Years of Uniform Development."

The article said:

The Tanzanian people have traversed the road of uniform and independent development, pooling their strength since they founded the United Republic by integrating Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Tanzanian government is developing relations of friendship with the socialist countries and non-aligned countries on the principle of non alignment, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. It is the consistent stand of the Tanzanian government to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and to support the liberation struggle of the peoples and struggle for the complete liberation of the African Continent.

Warmly greeting the founding anniversary of the United Republic of Tanzania, our people wish the Tanzanian people greater success in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

60th Anniversary of Founding of CPY

Rodong Sinmun on April 20 extended warm felicitations to the fraternal Yugoslav people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

In an article titled "Significant Day in History of Yugoslav People's Struggle," it noted that the founding of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was an event of weighty significance in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Yugoslav people for class liberation and socialism. And it recalled that the party was renamed League of Communists of Yugoslavia at its 6th congress.

The article further said:

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia traversed a road of an arduous struggle after its founding.

By forming the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito 40 years ago, it became able to guarantee the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the party and correctly lead the revolutionary struggle of the Yugoslav people.

Saying that the Yugoslav people scored big successes in building socialism based on the self-management system, while firmly defending the sovereignty of the country, the article pointed to the rapid development of all domains of the national economy.

Today, the Korean and Yugoslav peoples are supporting and closely cooperating with each other in the struggle for building a new society and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are being consolidated and developed each day in the common interests of the international communist movement and working-class movement and in favour of the solidarity of the world peace-loving people.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

Apr. 16

•Kriangsak Chamanand, Prime Minister of Thailand, met Pong Chol Man, ambassador of the DPRK to Thailand.

Apr. 20

•Kim Bong Un, ambassador of the DPRK to Chad, called on Goukouni Ouedei, Chairman of the Provisional State Council of Chad.

Apr. 23

•Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland, met Chong Gi Gan, ambassador of the DPRK to Iceland.

Apr. 25

•Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, met Chon Myong Gyong, ambassador of the DPRK to Togo.

Apr. 27

•Miltia Dh Bode, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang.

•A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Vlado Janzic, Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY, arrived in Pyongyang.

•Hans Hurliman, President of the Confederation of Switzerland, met Chin Chung Guk, DPRK ambassador to Switzerland.

Apr. 28

•Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia, met the delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop on a visit to Indonesia.

May 1

•A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ryul left Pyongyang to attend the 32nd general meeting of the World Health Organization to be held in Geneva.

•A women's delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Su Wol left Pyongyang to attend the women's congress of non-aligned countries and developing countries on the role of women in development to be held in Iraq.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

•A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held in Berlin.

•The third meeting of the intergovernmental council for the coordination of non-aligned cooperation in information was held in Lome.

•An assistant secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity and youths of Madagascar and the Congo voiced warm support to liberation struggle of the southern African people.

•The sixth session of the defence commission of the Organization of African Unity was held.

•The Mozambican Foreign Minister denounced the manoeuvres of the racists and imperialists in southern Africa.

•Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, addressing a recent mass meeting, called for strengthening support to the southern African liberation movements.

•The Prime Minister of the revolutionary government of Grenada condemned the reactionaries' schemes to restore the overthrown regime and called upon the working people to heighten vigilance.

•Parliamentarians and representatives of political parties and public organizations of Venezuela recently issued a joint statement condemning the suppression of people in Uruguay.

Brief Korean History (12)

Peasant Uprisings Shake Silla

In Silla, powerful aristocratic forces emerged in the last half of the 8th century as a result of exploitation of the common people, and political infightings became fiercer among the ruling class, sometimes involving armed clashes. Some aristocrats possessed their own private troops and 3,000 slaves. Buddhist temples became a force to reckon with as they owned lands, many slaves and troops. They took advantage of the protection from the ruling class and their own priviledge. In this course numerous people went to ruin or were impoverished; many were reduced to slavery. The situation became a political, economical and social crisis.

The "War of Taegon" broke out in 768, between two groups of 96 central and local aristocrats. Insurgent troops enveloped the capital for 33 days, but they were quelled. The situation, however, remained fluid and volatile.

During 70 years between 768 and 839, 13 civil wars broke out, and 9 kings acceded to the throne one after another. Of them, 4 were assassinated or killed themselves.

The same period saw an upsurge in popular resistance against the ruling class, and in 819 peasant uprisings simultaneously broke out throughout the country.

In 822, Kim Hon Chang, provincial governor (Todok) of Ungchon Province (Chungchong Prov.) led a revolt. Kim Hon Chang was from a royal family of Silla. On his side were not only central aristocrats and local officials of western areas but also a large number of disgruntled peasants. The insurgency spread promptly. Kim Hon Chang declared the founding of "Changan-guk" with Kongju as its capital. This rebellion proved to be an utter failure due to draconic suppression measures taken by the Silla regime.

In 825, a peasant army led by Sujin revolted in Pukhansan Province in the northern area of Silla and struck terror into the aristocrats, officials and landed proprietors.

In the latter part of the 9th century, powerful local lords expanded their areas of influence, giving rise to feudal forces in various areas. Among these feudal forces was the Wang family which emerged in Kaesong and Yonbaek. These new-emerging feudal forces called themselves "general" or "feudal lord", and held their own territory, separating from Silla.

As a result, the Silla state was weakened, with the sources of tax exploitation exhausted.

In 889, the embattled feudal government ordered the local officials to collect taxes and suppressed the masses of people harshly. This in turn persuaded the peasants to revolt throughout the country.

In 889, a peasant army led by Wonjong and Aeno took Sabol Province and annihilated the local police and feudal forces in the province, then repulsed the government troops dispatched to suppress it.

Around the same time, another peasant army led by Ryanggil was formed in Pukwon in the northern area (Wongju in South Kangwon Province). A third peasant army led by Ki Hwon rose in insurrection in Chukju (Chuksan in Kyonggi Prov.). In 891, a unit of the army in Pukwon led by Kung Ye attacked more than 10 *kun* and *hyon* in the northern and eastern part and gave out food to the local inhabitants.

Thus the peasant armies got grew in strength. In 895, they occupied more than ten villages and counties in Kyonggi Province, and in 898 they captured more than 30 castles in Kyonggi, Hwanghae and Pyongan provinces.

In the areas occupied by the peasant army, most of local feudal lords fled and hid. Kung Ye upheld the slogan of the restoration of Koguryo. This was reflecting the will of people opposed to the exploitation and the submissive diplomatic policy of the feudal Silla.

Meanwhile, many peasant armies were active. Most powerful among them was the Kyon Hwon unit in Wansan Province. Kyon Hwon also upheld the slogan of the restoration of former Paekche. Like the case of Kung Ye, this gave a certain illusion to the people.

The troop strength of the Kyon Hwon unit grew to more than 5,000 by 892. The unit gradually put under its control most of Chungchong Province to the south of Kongju and in North and South Cholla Provinces.

In 896, the peasant rebellions in the areas along the West and South seas advanced to the outskirts of Kyongju. These peasant troops put on red trousers, symbolic of solidarity. Hence the name the "red trousers' rebel army." In the latter part of the 7th century, as many as 20 peasant armies were active in different areas of Silla. Most of the struggles of these peasant armies were large in scale and long in duration.

However, these peasant armies had fatal weak points. Peasant armies could not strengthen their organizational solidarity and work out their own political programme.

(To be continued)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (5)

Pyongyang Metro

The Pyongyang Metro opened to the public on September 5, 1973 and has since been loved by the people who call it the "underground palace."

Each station is equipped with up and down escalators, some hundreds meters long, to carry the people to the "underground palace." Marble and granite are used for ceilings and floors, sculptures and mosaic pictures are found on the walls. On the ceilings there are big and small chandeliers. The pictures were designed and painted by groups of Korean artists and architects.

All installations in the subway are intended for the people's convenience. The speed of escalators can be adjusted for women and the handicapped.

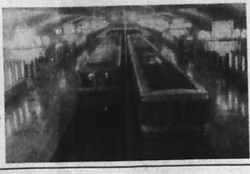
Found in the stations are big clocks, sound systems, public telephones, restaurants and shops. Furthermore, clinics and public baths are ready for the people. Of course, air conditioning and ventilation facilities are provided.

The noise problem which is unavoidable in the underground transportation is solved, and the trains are very quiet inside.

The Pyongyang Metro has every device for safe transport, so no accident has occured in the past 6 years. Among the devices are automatic safety, automatic stop and remote control devices.

The trains for the subway were made by workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory. The people praise the workers, saying that the trains are safe, smart looking and colorful.

The Pyongyang Metro was built after a complete study of ways of solving the shortcomings of subways. It is a creative monument in the world to transport capacity and artistic beauty.



Korean Gymnasts Strong Showing In Int'l Gymnastic Tournament

Gymnasts of the DPRK scored good results at the Third International Tournament of Gymnastic Mastership held in Kottbus, the German Democratic Republic, from April 22 to 23.

Kim Gwang Jin finished first in the rings and Kang Gwang Song in the parallel bars.

Kang Gwang Song placed second in the rings and Han Gwang Song in the horizontal bar.

A young girl Choe Jong Sil finished third in the vaulting horse and Kim Chun Pil in the uneven bars.

The contests were participated in by more than 60 aces from 15 countries including the DPRK, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, the United States, and Sweden.